Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XIX. THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1839. No. 975.

From the Monument for June.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

A SIMPLE STORY.

"I did'nt care any thing about it myself, but I wanted to let *her see* that I was not quite so spiritless as she supposed," said Jane Somerton, in answer to a remark made by Frances Williams.

"But, Jane, I am sure you mistook Emily altogether. She did not mean any harm by what she said."

"Harm or no harm, she had no business to say it. Any how, I shall always maintain a proper spirit. I know what belongs to me."

"Believe me, Jane, this proper spirit is not always the right spirit. We should ever attribute to our friends the best motives we can, and be ready to give a doubtful word the very best construction. Emily seemed much very hurt by your quick, and let me say, unkind reply to her thoughtless remark. Had she really intended to wound you, she would have been pleased to see its effect upon you, not grieved."

"I cannot see it in any such light. She is an artful person. Any how, I never did like her at all, and never expect to."

Emily Jones, who was the innocent cause of such a ferment in the mind of Jane Somerton, had thoughtlessly laughed at her while in company with several young ladies and gentlemen, for having sat up on a certain night till two o'clock, in expectation of a serenade—which serenade did not occur. The reply elicited was—"I thought I was talking to a lady when I told you that."

For all that Frances Williams could do, the breach between the two friends grew wider and wider every day. Numberless little traits of character in each, before unnoticed, were now spoken of, and commented upon by both parties with severity. But Jane Somerton was bitter in her remarks, and unsparing on all occasions.

It seems strange that the human heart, and especially woman's heart should, from a slight cause, cherish the beginnings of unkind thoughts until they grow into hatred. But, alas! it is too often the case. The law of love written there is effaced, or has grown so faint in every line, as to be almost indistinguishable.

Time gradually softened the feelings of Emily towards her former friend. But Jane nursed her unkindness, while it gained strength every day. She imagined a hundred evil traits of character in Emily, and hated her the more for evils with which her own distorted fancy had invested her. Whenever her name was mentioned, it was with a sneer, or coupled with some harsh remark. Even the weak friends who had at first joined her, were now heartily tired of her continued invectives, and began to have much more respect for Emily than for her.

As Emily began to dismiss her hard thoughts of Jane, she found that she could think upon the whole affair with less pain of mind. And after awhile, all unkind feelings were lost. But this was only the point where better feelings were to begin, for the affections, whether evil or good, are never stationary—their law is increase and progression. With the return of purer affections came a deep regret that she had thoughtlessly wounded the feelings of her friend, and a still deeper regret that she had not apologized on the instant she saw that her remark was not kindly taken.

She now meditated on an opportunity to make overtures for a reconciliation. This she mentioned to one of her friends.

"Indeed, then, I would do no such thing.—What! humble yourself after all she has said of you? If she chooses to act the fool, I hope you have got spirit enough to know what is due to you."

"I hope that I have; and also what is due to her."

"Nothing is due to her from you, but contempt."

"That is a feeling that we should entertain for no human being. We may feel pity for them, but not contempt. And pity will lead us to make an effort to relieve them from any situation of pain in which they may be placed."

"The pain that such persons as Jane Somerton feels, is a just punishment for their folly."

"If the pain would do them good, it would be a useful condition; but as the cherishing of evil thoughts does much harm, we should feel as anxious to relieve others of them, as from a bodily pain."

"And pray, Miss Jones, what do you intend doing?"

"I had not fixed upon any mode of proceeding in the case when I spoke to you, and only introduced the subject to get your advice. But I see that we cannot agree upon the subject."

"No indeed, not if you propose humbling yourself to such a person as Jane Somerton."

"I do not consider the attempt to heal a breach, as a degrading act. It is in every sense of the word an elevating one. Every thing evil is degrading—every thing good is elevating. If it is wrong for me to entertain unkind feelings of Jane, it is right for me to dismiss them. And if it is wrong for Jane to hold such feelings towards me, surely it is a right act in me to endeavor to change those feelings into kind ones."

"But what will all your friends say to your doing so strange a thing."

"An approving conscience is a higher delight, than the approbation of wrong-judging friends."

"Well, you are a strange girl, Emily. No one knows exactly how to take you. A few weeks ago, you could say many hard things against Jane Somerton, and now you talk about seeking a reconciliation, when she is all in the fault."

"Not all in the fault by any means. I have since learned that there was one person in company that evening on whose account she felt the remark very keenly. It mortified her. I, of course, could not know this. But still, I should have reflected at once that the simple allusion, playfully made by me, could not have wounded her, if there were not connecting circumstances of which I knew nothing. My plain duty was to apologize, and seek by all means in my power, to convince her that I had no intention of making her appear ridiculous, or of hurting her feelings. Instead of this, I allowed my pride to take the alarm, and effectually blind my understanding to the true course of action. Passion is the true Phæton. Relinquish the reins to her hands, and the consequences are always deplorable."

"I must confess, that I cannot understand what you are driving at. I trust, however, I shall never forget what is due to myself. I shall always maintain a proper spirit as long as I live."

About a week after this conversation, both Miss Somerton and Miss Jones were invited to spend the evening at a friend's. Miss Jones went early for reasons of her own, and was engaged in pleasant conversation when Jane Somerton come in. Contrary to the expectation of all, she pressed forward to meet her, extending her hand with the same pleasant smile that had lit up her countenance in former times. Jane was confused, and hardly knew how to act, but there was contagion in the smile of Emily, and she felt it warming over her heart. A better impulse stirred in her bosom—good was fast gaining the preponderance over evil, and in a moment the scale turned in its favor. She grasped the extended hand of her old friend with fervor, and they were reconciled. The ill judging friends of both were present. Those who had widened the breach, and who had opposed Emily Jones in her determination to seek a reconciliation. They could not but remark that both were happier on that evening than they had been for many, many weeks before. And each felt, in spite of the risings of the "proper spirit," that Emily Jones had done right.

T. S. A.

NEGLECTED GENIUS.

I am not particularly disposed to sympathise with neglected genius, but most heartily pity any one, who, being neglected, thinks himself a genius. For one genius that is neglected, if there be one, there are fifty moderates that are unduly extolled. The world is too fond of admiring, to let any person or thing worthy of admiration, pass by neglected. Take for illustration any line you will, and it will be seen, that so far is the world from showing any disrespect to genius, that it is always hunting for the admirable with great diligence. From the days of Garrick down to the present hour, what lots of possible Rosciuses have had their full chance of admiration! How have they been applauded in the house, and been praised in the papers! Every avenue to success has been opened to them, had they only been capable of making use of the advantages offered.

If a man does not neglect his own genius, he may rest assured that the world will not neglect it. It may be true that many of the actors, and writers, and singers, and painters, and artists of every description, who are now revelling in success and the world's applause, may be inferior in natural ability to many others who are unheeded or unknown; but if the unheeded and the unknown would only give themselves as much trouble as the heeded and the well known, they would not have cause to complain of neglect. However crotchetty and capricious some individuals may be, preferring that which is stark nought, to that which is truly good, the world is not so silly, but always makes it a rule to like best that which is best; but then if you would not have the world neglect you, you must not neglect the world. If you wish to have the world's applause, you must seek for it, write for it, dance for it, paint for it. What does the world care for the abilities which you may possess, so long as you do not use those abilities for the world's gratification? At all events, there is nothing to be gained from the world by grumbling at it. The world does not care a fig for your grumblings, unless they be made entertaining. This grumbling at the world for the neglect of genius, is very much like a man standing in the shade, and complaining that the sun does not shine upon him. In truth, Mr. Neglected Genius, the world has more cause to complain of you than you have to complain of the world. I have often observed that, when two parties are at odds, the aggressor is most loud and forward in his complaints of ill-usage; now you say that the world does not honor and reward you according to your merits. I doubt it—the world is generally very just to genius, and oftentimes generous even to pretenders. You complain of the world that it has not awarded to you the palm of merit. On what grounds do you make your complaint? You have written a poem which you think very fine, but the world will not read it. Perhaps the world already possesses as many poems as it wishes to possess of that degree of fineness. It is very hard that the world should be forced to read what it has no inclination to read, or that it should be grumbled at for not admiring what it cannot admire. I assure you my good friend, that the world has no spiteful feelings against you, and that it has no undue or personal partialities in favor of those writers whose productions it prefers to yours. You say the world has no taste for poetry; well, perhaps it has not: what then? How can you help that? Can you give it a taste by grumbling at it? You complain that the reviewers have not done you justice—very likely; but you pay a very small number of reviewers a very high compliment in attributing to them the power to influence the world; and then the fault is in the reviewers and not in the world, which has been unconsciously misled and deceived by them. But let me tell you, that no reviewers can deceive the world for any length of time; if they play booty, the world is sure to find them out in the long run—ay, or in a short run. Does not the world know what it likes? And, do you think that, if the world is constantly persuaded to take into its hands books that are utterly worthless, it will continue to put faith in the same critics? Assuredly, it will not; and then in vain will they blow their trumpets, and cry, "Walk in, Ladies and Gentlemen." You may be confident that trade criticism will never make any permanent or deep impression on the world. But after all, it is possible that you are not a neglected genius, or if you are, you have neglected yourself more than the world has neglected you. You have not done your best, or if you have, you may overrate your ability. Try again; take another topic, vary your mode of illustration. Consider how very possible it is that you may mistake your forte,—that you may even mistake literary ambition for literary ability: this has been the case with a great many, it may be so with you. Only make it the world's interest to admire you, and then you will have admiration in abundance. You perhaps ask, how can this be done? I answer, by producing that which is truly admirable. The world did not care a fig for Walter Scott till he composed "the Lay of the Last Minstrel;" and they did not care much for him when he published the "Lord of the Isles;" and had he gone on in that style he would very soon have become a neglected genius. But he preferred success to grumbling; thought it better to fight his way to fame, than to sit down by the road side, and complain of others outwalking him; so he took up his pen and wrote Waverly—he wrote it in the conscious power of his own intellectual strength; and though it may be difficult to say what would have been the case under a change of circumstances, it may very fairly be supposed, that had Waverly been a failure, Scott would not have despaired, but would have tried his hand in some other line.

In truth I believe, concerning Sir Walter Scott, that his cheerfulness of spirit, his elasticity of soul, his equanimity of temper, were not so much the consequences as the causes of his success. He thus had full possession of his powers; he took things quietly as they came; the little rubs and disappointments of life did not weaken, but rather strengthened him; so that, like a skilful general, he made conquered enemies powerful allies. Suppose that, when the world received "the Lord of the Isles," with cold languor and wearied satiety, he had sat down to write a prosy pamphlet to prove that "the Lord of the Isles" was quite as good a poem as "the Lay of the Last Minstrel;" that the world ought to admire it as much; that posterity would do him justice,—and all that sort of cant. What would the world have said to this? They would have left him and posterity to settle the business between them, and would have taken no notice of him. The world loves a bold straight forward spirit, and hates a mewling, puling, whining, pining, finnikin, minnikin thing, like a spoiled child quarrelling with its bread and butter. Genius is not merely intellectual—it is moral,—and, perhaps, physical too; for it implies and requires a certain degree of healthfulness, a clearness in the mental sight, and a soundness in the general susceptibilities; it must not have a hide as tough as leather, nor as sensitive as a whipped back. If a man of genius condescends to be in a passion, he will put *himself* into a passion, and not suffer another to provoke him,—he will show that he is lashing others, and not writhing under their lash. When Lord Byron wrote angrily, he did it in good style; he did not foam at the mouth like a persecuted puppy dog, snapping at every finger near him, but he growled most magnificently, and roared gloriously. He was not in a fret and a fume about his genius, nursing it with a fidgetty care, as an old woman at an apple stall cuddles her farthing candle; but he bared the flame of his gloomy torch to the wind that fanned it into brightness. Genius is too rare to be really neglected; and it would be worth while for those who fancy themselves to be neglected geniuses, to make diligent inquiry whether much of the fault does not rest with themselves. Perhaps they may find out, in the course of the inquiry, that they are not geniuses,—then, of course, they are not neglected geniuses; for if the substantive goes, the adjective goes with it. Perhaps they will find that they have neglected their own genius, and then they will not wonder that the world does not behave better to them than they do to themselves. Perhaps they will learn a little wisdom from one of the proverbs of Solomon, which advises, "if the iron be blunt to put to it more strength." In short, any thing is better than grumbling, except to those who like grumbling better than anything.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

"My dear, I want some money for a shopping tour."—"My love, I cannot afford it." "I do not call often."—"Only six times a week." "That is but once a day at any rate—but if I cannot have it I cannot. I suppose I can fudge through the Summer with the Spring fashions."

The discussion had become somewhat in earnest—and half a pout gently curled the young wife's under lip. The husband was fond but not foolish—though some will have it that the terms are synonimous. He proposed the terms of a compromise, to which the wife, glad of new employment, acceded. He told her what he could appropriate for the whole household expenses, rent excluded, and putting the week's allowance in her hands, installed her chancellor of the domestic Exchequer, and keeper of the purse.

"Now," said he, "if you can manage to feed us all comfortably, and still do your private shopping—try it. Here is precisely the sum I have used weekly for housekeeping alone, and it is as much as I can spare."

The little wife soon discovered that the price of beef was abominable, and provided a cheaper substitute. Sir Lion was no longer deemed essential three times in a week, and some very worthy commoners, Messrs. Mutton, Lamb and Veal, were raised to the peerage. The wife's Mother's Glasse's lore was put in requisition, and the table was graced occasionally with very clever *ricafacimientes* of the fragments of yesterday's dinner. All the mysteries of pudding, pie, and domestic confectionary and fancy bread filled up the corners, and used up the unconsidered trifles which are too apt to be forgotten in a family not actually starving.

And how did they live? Most comfortably. The husband declared that he never fared so well in his life—but asked no questions. The wife wanted nothing but time to go a shopping in. Women are always better sub-treasurers than men; and the money she managed to abstract, and still leave no apparent *hiatus* in the daily fare, would have astonished any one of the great departed servants of our friend Uncle Sam.

Bargaining in one department taught the lady to bargain in others. Having no occasion to go shopping for amusement, she went just twice in the week, for actual purchases; and those she made at a fair price. The mere say-so of a fashionable milliner, or a dry goods clerk, did not induce her to believe an article worth a hundred per cent. more than its value. She pinned them down to their facts and figures, and made her purchases as if she wished to save money, rather than spend what she had, and assault her husband for more. So slipped the week—the happiest one for both parties to the matrimonial copartnership, they had ever known. He attended to his proper business down town—she had employment about the house which relieved her of ennui, and cured her of all inclination to extravagance.

At the week's end there was something over, which she tendered to her husband. "But you want a new hat, my dear." "Oh no, not at present. This can be re-trimmed, and will answer till the Summer style is settled." "You told me last week you must have some new frocks." "I know I thought so, and have made some purchases this week—but my wardrobe is on the whole quite respectable, and I am sure I can manage." "So you have learned to manage, have you—but I don't want this money." "What shall I do with it then?" "Oh, there are rent, fuel, clothing for children, servants' wages and other matters, all coming due in their season. You must put this to next week's share—and meet all your expenses, as they fall." "Then I am to be permanently in office?" "Certainly until you Swartwout—and with no other bond than this"——

"Why, father, I think you *are* childish"—said the little girl, as she burst into the room. Children will intrude sometimes. To make too long a story short, our friend finds this an excellent domestic arrangement. Women, to be prudent in money or in secrets, require only to be trusted; and many a lady gads expensively for mere lack of employment. Try them, husbands.

LONDON EATING HOUSE.

ANECDOTE.

While upon the Jeremy Diddler subject, it may not be amiss to mention an amusing circumstance which took place in an eating house in town. A poor Frenchman (it was in the winter) entered merely for the purpose of warming himself at the fire; he was in too great distress to think of any indulgence in the good things there smoking in profusion, save such as might be inhaled by his olfactory nerve. While engaged in rubbing his half-starved, bony hands before a good fire, the master of the house came up and said—

"Won't you take something?"

"I tank you, sare," was the reply, "I"—

"What will you take?"

"What you please!"

"We have some very nice roast turkey and sausages; will you like that?"

"I tank you, I will like him vere mooch."

"Sit down here, and I will bring it to you."

The Frenchman was accordingly ushered into a box, and the turkey and dressings placed before him. Of whatever he was asked to partake, he partook. He ate bountifully, and washed it down with some good wine. Poor fellow! he had not known such a meal before for many a long day. The proprietor thought he had a good customer; his mortification and disappointment were extreme, when on presenting his bill, the Frenchman said—

"I have no money, sare."

"No money?"

"No."

"Then what the devil did you come into my house, and order such a dinner for?"

"Pardon, you mistake; I came here to warm myself—you come to me and ask me if I will take something; I say, 'I tank you;' you say, 'what will you take?' I respond, 'What you please;' you bring me de turkey, de sausage, de pudding, de cheese, and de wine; I no ask you for dem, you ask me will I take—and I can no refuse."

The master of the house, who was something of a humorist, and who was also struck with the Frenchman's gaunt and poverty stricken figure, suffered him to depart. But great was his astonishment at seeing a short time afterwards, another Frenchman enter, who, upon being asked what he would take, likewise replied, what you please. "Oh, oh," exclaimed the landlord, "I forgave the other because he was an original; but you, fellow, are a mere copyist, I shall kick you into the street," which he did accordingly. It appeared that the poor premier Frenchman had met an acquaintance and told him of his adventure at the eating house, the poor starved acquaintance hastened to the spot already feasting in imagination on delicacies innumerable, and little dreaming of the unpleasant *denouement* which the cruel Fates had in reserve for him.

How to Rouse the Watch on Deck.—The following very amusing sketch is from the Sea Sketches in the Boston Mercantile Journal, from which sketches we have before made extracts.

"You know, shipmates," said Jack, "that some of our West India traders, belonging to 'down east,' are very apt to neglect keeping a look out ahead during the night time. I once belonged to the brig Nonsuch, Captain Seagull, and we sailed from Portland, bound to Demarara, with a cargo, consisting of lumber and Yankee notions—and we had the sleepiest set of men on board that I ever met with, and I have fallen in with some pretty preservering sleepers in my day. But I verily believe that some of these long-limbed, yawning Yankees, from 'down east,' would sleep with their heads in a bucket of water, especially if it was their watch on deck.

One night, about ten days after leaving port, we were crossing the pleasant latitudes of the trade winds, with all sail set, closely hauled, when the captain took it into his head to go on deck. It was about four bells in the middle watch—he found the old brig, under the influence of a light breeze, comfortably ploughing her way along towards the south, at the rate of two or three knots—and *every man on deck was fast asleep!*

The mate, (and he was a smart fellow enough too, when he was awake,) was enjoying a right royal nap on the weather hen-coop—the 'man at the helm,' desirous of following such a laudable example, had nippered the tiller rope with a rope yarn—and stretched himself comfortably on the quarter deck; and the other two men of the watch had deposited their carcasses on a couple of soft white pine boards, and were snoring away like good fellows, as if sleeping for a wager!

The captain saw with a glance the lay of the land—and being a funny dog withal, resolved to have some sport. He went quietly to work, and unroved the tiller rope, *unshipped the tiller*, and quietly placed it in the small boat at the stern. He then took from the companion way his large speaking-trumpet, which was only used on extraordinary occasions, went forward, and passed out to the end of the flying-jib boom, and hailed the brig with the whole strength of his lungs—and his voice was none of the smallest—"Brig ahoy-oy!" said he—"Hard up your helm! Hard up! Hard up, or I shall run you down!"

His horrible bawling awakened the watch—and the men, who were enjoying themselves on the soft pine boards when they should have been keeping an eye ahead and under the lee, half frightened out of their senses, and imagining of course, that it came from on board a strange vessel, about coming down upon them, repeated the order—"*Hard up your helm!*"

The mate jumped off the hen-coop, and without stopping to rub his peepers, screamed out like a madman, "*Hard up your helm!*"

By this time the helmsman himself had recovered his wandering senses, and had raised himself upon his legs. He loudly responded to the general cry of "Hard up your helm!"—and spung with unwonted energy to execute the order—but his astonishment may be more easily imagined than discribed, when he found that the "helm" had *disappeared!*

The Captain was meanwhile bawling out from the end of the flying-jib-boom, until he was black in the face, "Why don't you put your helm hard up! Hard up!—Hard-a-port at once, or I shall cut you down to the water's edge!"

The men in the waist repeated the orders "Hard up!" and ran forward to see what was to pay. The mate turned to assist the helmsman, shouting out, "Hard up your helm, you sleepy-headed lubber!—Hard up at once!" But he was thunderstruck when he found that the tiller was missing, and floundered about like a struck dolphin.

By this time the watch below, of which I was one, came running on deck to see what was the cause of such a hullabulloo—and a scene of alarm and confusion ensued, which went a leetle beyond any thing I ever saw before or since. It was, however, at last put an end to by Captain Seagull, who came in from the jib-boom, in an agony of laughter. As soon as he was able to speak, he soundly rated the watch for their neglect of duty—and he never had occassion to complain of a failure to keep a good look-out afterwards.

Were railways built to reach the planets, and furnished with trains of carriages, moving day and night by steam power, without intermission, at the rate of 300 miles per hour, they would, to get to the moon—240,000 miles—require a whole year; and as the planet Herschel (the remotest in our system,) is 7000 times the distance of the Moon from us, it would demand this great number of years to arrive at Herschel, and perhaps as many more years—the distance is immeasurable—to arrive at the nearest of the fixed stars.

Statistics of Religious Economy.

A Golden Rule.—Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find strings for it. Neither the purse nor the strings will cost any thing. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their livery; it is always whole and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes him. Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which is the best to serve, industry or idleness.

The Doctor.

GO TO CHURCH.

There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's character and standing in society more than a steady attendance at church, and a proper regard to the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church, as an example to children; and young men should follow the example, as a mark of respect to those who have loved them and watched over their best interest. Lounging in streets and bar-rooms on the Sabbath is abominable, and deserves severe censure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin both body and soul. Many a young man can date the commencement of his dissipation, which made him a burthen to himself and friends and an object of pity in the sight of his enemies, to his breach of the Sabbath.

Go to church! If you are a young man just entering upon business, it will establish your credit. What capitalist would not sooner trust a new beginner who, instead of dissipating his time, his character, his money, in dissolute company attends to his business on business days, and on the Sabbath appears in the house of God?

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

LUCERNE.

In the early volumes of the American Farmer, we earnestly inculcated the value of Lucerne, especially for soiling or feeding green. For that purpose no grass can compare with it, with which we are familiar. It sends down a large long root that enables it to stand the drouth, and escape the frost. It comes earlier than clover—may be cut oftener, and lasts several years longer. But it requires to be sowed in a rich well pulverized soil, and to be kept clear of weeds and grass when young. The trouble it gives in this way, in the early stages of its growth, is what deters many from making trial of it, and hence no grass having equal claims, has so few advocates. We presume it might still be sowed this season with safety and advantage—at all events we send the following to the printer for preservation and future reference. There is no grass that will yield so many successive and heavy cuts from so small a lot of ground, as lucerne. Every man should have at least half an acre.

On the Cultivation of Lucerne.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet—

Sir:—The article on lucerne, (p. 258 of the Cabinet.) induces me to send for insertion, an account of the cultivation of the most productive crop in the Island of Jersey, (England,) assuring you that its correctness might be relied upon, as every transaction was inserted daily into a Journal, set apart for that purpose.*

The Rev. Mr. P., having a field of an acre and a quarter, which had been suffered to grow over with weeds and bushes, determined to clear and sow it with lucerne: he therefore trenched it with the the spade to the full staple of the soil, which was in many places shallow, the sub-stratum being a hard gravel; by this operation the richest part, or surface, was turned down on the gravel; and the sub-soil brought to the top, to be enriched by future dressings. The work was done for 50 cents per perch of 22 feet square, and the seed was sown broadcast, at the rate of 20lbs. per acre. On the appearance of the plants, they were not supposed thick enough to form a crop, but by careful management, the field has produced immense crops both of green food and hay. The Journal commences on the

13th Sept.—Mr. P.'s field of lucerne, measuring one acre and a quarter, after soiling two horses and a cow during the whole of the summer, has already given three crops of hay, to the estimated amount of 5 tons. The fourth crop, now growing, measures two feet in height, although but three weeks have passed since the third crop was carried, and it will be fit for the scythe by the 20th of the present month. A fifth crop on that part of the field which has been mown for soiling, is now a foot in height, and it is expected a fifth crop might be taken from the other parts of the field this season.

21st.—The fourth crop of lucerne, mown this day for hay.

24.—The hay carried in excellent condition; the weather having been dry and hot, the only preparation requisite was to turn the crop once only; equal in quantity to any of the preceding cuttings.

26th.—A portion of the field from whence gravel has been dug, and the part levelled, has been always dried up, after producing one crop of hay, the sub-stratum being impenetrable; that spot has this day been covered to the depth of five inches with bank earth, preparatory to trenching and re-sowing.

18th October.—The trenching of the gravelly spot has been delayed, but the shoots of lucerne have penetrated the earth through a depth of 5 inches, and it is now determined to allow it to remain untrenched.

23rd November.—A fifth crop will not come to sufficient maturity for hay, the weather has of late been so cold and wet—but there is excellent food for horses and cattle.

1st February.—A portion of the field has been pared off by the spade, removing the grass and weeds with the tops of the lucerne plants, to the depth of about an inch, according to the Spanish mode of cleaning the lucerne crops—this, by way of experiment.

18th March.—That part of the lucerne which was beheaded by the spade begins to show vigorous signs of life, altho' the weather has been cold, with sharp frosts, since the operation was performed.

6th April.—The roots of lucerne, which were left in the soil after amputation on the 1st of February, are now in full vigor; many of the shoots are a foot in height, and remarkably strong and healthy.

8th.—The gravelly spot is the best and earliest part of the field; scarcely an inch in space without a shoot of lucerne of vigorous growth.

14th.—The crop from the amputated roots, 16 inches in height.

6th May.—Commenced mowing the crop of lucerne for soiling; a remarkably heavy crop, more than two feet in height—that on the amputated part equal to any in the field.

11th.—The first crop mown for hay this day. A space 6 feet square, taken as a fair average, yielded‡ 23 pounds in weight as soon as cut; after one day's exposure, it had lost eight pounds in weight, showing that a gallon of water had evaporated in twenty four hours from this small quantity of green crop.

23d.—The hay carried in good condition, not injured by five rainy days, the crop laying light by means of its large stalks, requiring only careful turning now and then.

26th June.—A second crop mown for hay, measuring 2 feet 8 inches in height. The weather has been remarkably hot, the result has been a growth in the crop of 2 inches in height every 24 hours the last four days.

17th July.—The third crop of lucerne measures 17 inches in height: the weather is extremely hot & dry, all the meadows are parched, and farmers are compelled to feed their stock on hay; the lucerne grows away as if it had a shower every night.

22d.—The crop on the gravelly spot has again failed; a first and second crop come up earlier and grew more vigorously on this part of the field than on any other, but after that, it suffers for want of a depth of soil, affording a familiar illustration of the parable of the sower, (Matthew xiii. 5 and 6.) The seed which fell on stony ground *immediately* sprang up, because it had not much depth of earth, and consequently soon felt the influence of the sun; but when the sun was in full vigor, it was parched, and for lack of nourishment, withered away.

7th August.—The third crop of lucerne mown this day for hay. A very heavy crop, many of the plants in blossom.—From the 1st to the 2d cutting, 1 month and 15 days; from the 2d to the 3d cutting, 2 months and 11 days, after this the field was rented to a tenant.

FIELD NO 2.

5th September.—A piece of land was sown this day with lucerne seed of the present summer's growth, unaccompanied with any crop.

20th March.—The lucerne sown on the 5th September, with seed of that summer's production, has stood the severity of the winter, and the crop measures six inches in height this day.

14th May.—Cut the 1st crop of lucerne this day, 2 feet in height.

14th June.—A second crop mown this day, equal to the first.

14th July.—The third crop mown this day, 26 inches in height.

24th August.—The fourth crop mown this day, equal to any of the preceding.

5th September—It was on this day last year, that this crop was sown, with seed of that summer's production, the 5th crop from which measures a foot in height.

Major T. sowed a field with lucerne in May of last year, unaccompanied with any crop. Three heavy cuttings were taken for soiling during the summer, and on the 4th of May, of the present year, it was mown for hay, a very heavy crop—thus giving 4 crops in the space of one year from the sowing of the seed, which was broadcast, and not hoed.

Colonel T. has a field of lucerne of 4 acres in full vigor; the crop, after cutting, measured 3 feet 7 inches in length. He mowed a third full crop from this field on the 21st July.

The seed was broadcast, and the crop is kept clean by harrowing after every mowing, as is that also belonging to Major T.

——A., esq., in breaking up an old unproductive meadow, for the purpose of seeding it with lucerne, adopted the following mode. In September, the land was ploughed to the full depth of the staple and sown with winter tares or vetches. These were cut for hay in May, and yielded three tons per acre. The land was immediately ploughed, and repeatedly harrowed, and the weeds were collected and burnt. A plentiful crop of weeds soon made their appearance, which were ploughed down; the land was again harrowed, and the weeds were again collected and burnt; this was repeated until the soil was as clean as a garden, when it was covered to the depth of two or three inches with well rotted manure, and the whole was then carefully turned down; the seed was sown broad cast in September, without any other crop, and during the next summer it was cut five times for soiling and for hay; the land being harrowed after every cutting; the 5th crop was commenced cutting for soiling on the 25th of September.

Now, these crops were sown broadcast; I know of more in that Island (so famed for the growth of this invaluable crop) that are drilled and hoed; the time and expense of the labor could not be afforded by their small proprietors generally; and their object is to plant the crop so thick that the grass and weeds might have no chance for growth. The early and repeated mowings of the crops do much to retard and weaken them, while the harrow does the rest, loosening the soil at the same time, by which it is rendered more fit for the reception of the dressings of composts, of which they are most liberal.

I have learned that the field of an acre and a quarter, of which I have spoken above, has been let to a tenant for 30*l.* sterling per annum.

JAMES PEDDER.

4th April, 1838.

‡ Twelve tons eight hundred and fifty-four pounds per acre.

* This is a good practice. Every Farmer ought to follow the example, and keep a memorandum book, in which he should note every thing of importance connected with his calling. He should do it at once, make his notes while they are fresh in the mind, and with the utmost care and exactness. Mr. Pedder very kindly left with us for a few days, his original memorandum, from which the facts in the above article are taken—without it he could not possibly have detailed the facts so minutely.

Anger is an approach to insanity.

A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

Zerah Colburn.—No phenomena in the whole history of intellectual man, have been more remarkable than those attending the life of Zerah Colburn, whose death has been recently announced.

He was born at Cabot, Vermont, on the 1st of September, 1804, and was the sixth child of poor but respectable parents. His father was a farmer, and he first discovered his son's peculiar faculty some time in August, 1810, the boy being then about six years old. The child had been at a district school only about six weeks, which comprised all his opportunity for education, and the first indication he gave of his uncommon command of numbers was by running through the multiplication table, while sitting on the floor of a carpenter's shop, and watching chips as they were thrown off by the tool.

He was taken to several places in Vermont, and was examined by distinguished men, who were astonished at his power, which was no less incomprehensible to them than to himself. By the advice of friends, his father was induced to take Zerah about for exhibition, though several capital offers were made (especially by Professor Adams, of Dartmouth College,) to take him in charge and give him a complete education. All the offers were refused by the mercenary spirit of the father.

In Boston the father received a munificent offer to educate the boy, which his mercenary temper induced him to refuse. Jas. Perkins, Daniel Sargeant, Josiah Quincy, Isaac P. Davis, Wm. Sullivan, and W. S. Shaw, agreed to contract with the father, to raise $5000 by subscription, and without exhibition, one half of which should be given to the father, and the other applied to the education of the child, under the direction of trustees, although the father should be allowed to be with, and have the personal charge of his son. This offer was refused.

Zerah was soon taken to England, where he excited as much wonder as he had done here. The desultory character of his father, however, ruined his prospects, and made enemies. After travelling through the United Kingdoms, receiving much money, and borrowing more, this wicked father took the boy to France, where, in 1814, without giving any intimation of his name, person, or character, he was taken to Dr. Gall, the father of phrenology, who immediately remarked upon the prominence of the organs of number, and desired to make a mask of his face. Here, also, great astonishment was excited, and vast sums of money taken by the exhibition or received in loans; but it was all expended, and they returned in poverty and distress to England.

In July, 1816, the Earl of Bristol, with a princely liberality, took up the patronage of the boy, with the hope that, in the course of a good education, he might be enabled to reveal the secret of his mysterious power of computation. He offered to pay the expenses of his education at Westminster: and, in the meantime, to allow the father twenty-five pounds per annum. At this institution they had a quarrel, and left on account of the practice of *fagging*, and went to the Rev. Mr. Bullen, in Buckinghamshire, where the Earl of Bristol consented still to defray the expenses of private tuition.

Zerah was taken from Mr. Bullen's in 1819, on account of some freak of his father, and was taken to Edinburgh to be prepared for the stage. After studying some time with several actors, with whom it was impossible for the father to agree, Zerah was put under the care of Charles Kemble, and received lessons from him. He was taken round to Ireland and the provincial theatres without success, during 1820 and 1821; and in 1822, having been reduced to destitution, application was made to the Earl of Bristol for further assistance. The Earl very properly said he would do nothing for the father, but separate and independnet of him or his control, he would assist the son, then 18 years old.

Compelled to labour by necessity, Zerah in that year took a small school in the country, which he continued until near the death of his father, which happened in Feb. 1824; and in May, by the renewed liberality of the Earl of Bristol, he sailed for this country.

There is nothing more to relate of Zerah Colburn, but that he has lived in Vermont ever since, a Methodist clergyman, with no distinction or eminence of any kind. His talents were far below mediocrity as a scholar and as a thinker. He had not even the gift of clear conception or strong expression of thought, but dwindled down into one of the lower classes of those, who, though pious and useful to a certain extent in the ministry, are not enabled to shine.

His power of calculation was lost some time before he left England. The secret of its origin and end rests only with his Maker.

Boston Daily Times.

A Van Buren State Convention was held at Boston last week, when the Hon. Marcus Morton and Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. were nominated candidates for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor. Both these are avowed abolitionists.

'Don't rob yourself,' as the farmer said to the lawyer ven he called him hard names.

'Terrible pressure in the money market,' as the mouse said ven the keg of specie rolled over him.

'This is a hard fortune,' as the counterfeiter said when he found himself cutting stone in the state prison.

Extract from the Nashville Banner.

ON COL. POLK'S ADDRESS.

The position assumed by Col. Polk, to prove his consistency, is that he has been with General Jackson all the time. Let us illustrate his course in reference to the General's Bank policy by an imaginary dialogue.

GEN. JACKSON AND COL. POLK.

1830.

Gen. Jackson. Well, Colonel, how did you like my plan of a Government Bank, the outlines of which I furnished in my message to Congress yesterday?

Col. Polk. The grandest financial conception in all 'the tides of time.'

Gen. Jackson. And my notion of a "local paper currency" to be furnished by the state banks?

Col. Polk. Excellent, excellent. It will *strengthen* the states.

1832.

Gen. Jackson. Good morning, Col. Polk. How does my Veto of the Bank take with the members of Congress?

Col. Polk. Admirably. It will be the salvation of the country.

Gen. Jackson. 'I sincerely regret' that the charter was not so modified as to enable me to approve it.

Col. Polk. It is a great misfortune that it was not. For I entirely concur with that part of the Message which says, that 'a National Bank is in many respects convenient for the Government, and useful to the country,' and that one might be so regulated as to be 'compatible with justice, with sound policy, and with the constitution.'

1833.

Gen. Jackson (at a dinner near Nashville:)

The true constitutional currency is gold and silver coin—It can cover and protect the labor of our country without the aid of a National Bank, an institution which can never be otherwise than hostile to the liberties of the people, because its tendency is to associate wealth with undue power over the public interests.'

Col. Polk. (Rubbing his hand on his b—y.)—Oh, General, that makes me feel good *here*. *Aside.* That toast does Bell's business for him.

1834.

Gen. Jackson. Colonel Polk, I am glad to see you. I have removed the deposites, you perceive.

Col. Polk. And a most praiseworthy measure it is, General.

Gen. Jackson. But the public moneys will not lie idle. Taney will give special directions to the Banks to discount liberally upon them, particularly to the merchants, and to 'extend their accommodations to individuals, generally.

Col. Polk. That is the true doctrine. For, as you said on a former occasion, it is contrary to the genius of our institutions that the people's money should be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury.

1835.

Gen. Jackson. Did you ever know any financial system to work so well, Colonel, as our Deposite State Bank system?

Col. Polk. Beautifully, beautifully. It is every way superior to a United States Bank—cheaper and safer.

1836.

Gen. Jackson. Are you aware, Colonel, that the Deposite Banks are importing a large quantity of the precious metals, to put into general circulation?

Col. Polk. I have heard so. Permit me to congratulate you on the success of your efforts in behalf of a metallic currency. There can be no greater curse to any nation than 'a local, paper currency.'

Gen. Jackson. 'My humble efforts,' in that particular, I trust, will not be without their beneficial effects upon the country.

Col. Polk. Mighty, sir! Your fame as a warrior covers the earth, but it will be eclipsed by your celebrity as a Financier.

1837.

Gen. Jackson. Was ever such perfidy, treachery and rascality known as have been exhibited by these Deposite Banks, and all to gratify Biddle and ruin the country?

Col. Polk. Never, never. And would you believe it, General, they have actually been in the habit of loaning out the public money to individuals?

Gen. Jackson. Oh, the villains.

Col. Polk. And extending their accommodations to the Merchants.

Gen. Jackson. The traitors! But I am glad to see Van Buren intends to collect, keep and disburse the public revenue by means of his own agents.

Col. Polk. So am I. To be sure, I once said in Congress, that Banks were much safer depositories of the public fund than individuals; but you know, General, *I always go with you.*

In keeping with the foregoing dialogues would be an Address to the people of Tennessee by Col. Polk, fashioned as follows:

Fellow Citizens—

The polar star of my public conduct has been the will of Gen. Jackson. My zeal and devotion to him have absolutely known no limit. For fourteen years have I clung to his skirt, never for a moment relaxing my hold. I have been with him for and against a National Bank, properly regulated—for and against a local paper currency—for and against the Deposite Banks discounting upon the public funds—and for and against the Sub-Treasury.

You all recollect, Fellow-Citizens, that during Adams's administration, I was a furious advocate for reform and retrenchment in the public expenditures. Well, Fellow-Citizens, after the General's election, seeing he did not much care about retrenchment, I readily abandoned my own opinion and said never a word on the subject, although the public expenditures under his administration increased from Twelve to Thirty millions of Dollars.

My speech in Congress, in 1827, denouncing Mr. Clay for not invariably causing the Laws to be published in those newspapers having the widest circulation is no doubt fresh in your memories.—Yet, in order to please the General, who was desirous of appointing his successor, I have used my best exertions to have the Government advertising done in such papers only as would support Mr. Van Buren, without regard to their circulation or the convenience of the people.—As evidence of the success of my exertions in this respect, I may point you to the *M'Minnville Gazette* and other papers, with scarcely any circulation at all, in which Government Advertisements have been inserted.

It may perhaps become me not to say with what zeal I urged an inquiry in 1827, into the manner in which Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State, expended the thirty thousand dollars appropriated for publishing the Laws. Fellow Citizens, thirty thousand dollars was a large sum, and I was painfully impressed with the conviction that Mr. Clay was distributing it upon a system of favoritism, and that it was our duty to know in what manner it was expended. Now mark, Fellow-Citizens, my devotion to the General. When three or four years ago, the representatives of the people impudently undertook to examine into the condition of the Treasury, and the other Executive departments, I defeated the investigation by appointing a committee who I knew would not make it. I did this because I was apprehensive a thorough investigation would not be much to the General's liking, and because I thought it possible things might be found out which would hurt the General's feelings and fret him. Subsequent events, Fellow Citizens, justified those apprehensions on my part, and afforded strong evidence of my sagacity. The investigation was stayed off two years through my instrumentality, the Old Chief retired from office, and the enormous defalcations of Swartwout, Price and others, were not detected until last fall, and the General had the gratification of saying he left every thing snug and straight on his departure from Washington!

Again, it will be remembered that, at an early period of my political career, I was a zealous advocate for giving the election of President directly to the people. Well, a resolution proposing to the states an amendment of the Constitution to that effect was offered in Congress in 1835, and was about to pass by a large majority. Now, I knew if the election of President was then given to the people, it would injure Mr. Van Buren's prospects, by taking from his partizans the use of that bug bear, an election by the House of Representatives. I knew also that the General desired Mr. Van Buren's election. So I made it convenient to forget my former advocacy of the measure, threw cold water on it, and we happily succeeded in giving it the go-by.

Fellow Citizens, I could cite numerous instances of similar conduct on my part, but it is unnecessary. I may without vanity be permitted to say that my whole public career has been in strict conformity with the parts of it I have already specified.

Now, Fellow-Citizens, I beg of you to contrast my course with that of 'White, Bell and Co.' During the Administration of Q. Adams, White, Bell and Co., denounced the practise of office holders interfering in elections.—And, Fellow Citizens, they had the effrontery to continue to denounce it after Gen. Jackson came into office! Yes, Fellow-Citizens, even after our venerable Chief gave them distinctly to understand that he wanted Van Buren elected—that he was determined to electioneer for him himself, and had no objections to a similar course by all the office holders in the Government—after these plain indications of the President's wishes, White, Bell and Co. had the cruelty to refuse to go with him, and actually left him to get along the best way he could. I stuck to him.

But the most flagrant outrage on the rights and feelings of the Old Chief committed by White, Bell, and Co., was their support three or four years ago of a bill to curtail *his* patronage. And the only excuse under the sun which they could assign for this insult to our beloved Jackson, was, that they represented the people of Tennessee, not him—that they stood pledged to the principles it set forth, having advocated a similar one, word for word, in 1827. Shame, shame!

Fellow Citizens, I could cite numerous other equally culpable acts of White, Bell, and Co. But those I have mentioned, will serve to give you a correct idea of their whole course. I trust, therefore, you will visit with your weightiest indignation their contumacy, and reward my *consistency* by making me Governor.—True, I care no great deal about the office, as Mr. Van Buren will provide for me whether I am elected or not; but Gen. Jackson desires that Tennessee should retrace her footsteps and vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election, and it was supposed I could further the object by canvassing the state for five or six months. The General's wishes, I think, ought to constitute a paramount consideration with you in casting your votes.

From the Columbia Observer.

THE OLD LAND MARKS---SHALL WE FORGET THEM?

Who came into power the avowed champions of *economy* in the Government? The Jackson party!

Do the present party in power cherish this revered old principle? No party since the foundation of the Government has so ruinously expended the public Treasure. A whole year of Adams' legitimate expenditures would not cover the embezzlements of the defaulting sub-treasurers of modern Democracy!

Who came into power the advocates of a strict accountability on the part of the public officers, to the Representatives of the people? The Jackson party!

Do the present dynasty practice upon this good republican doctrine? No party has ever so boldly and fearfully resisted it. No party ever before looked upon it as "a Spanish inquisition."

Who came into power the friends of freedom of election—opposed to Executive interference? The Jackson party!

What is now the position of the present dynasty? Look at Mr. Wall's Report!

Who came into power opposed to an increase of Executive patronage? The Jackson party!

How have the Van Buren party practised upon this vital principle? They have sought, and are now seeking, to place the purse, as well as the sword, in the hands of the Executive.

Who came into power opposed to a standing Army? The Jackson party!

What are the Van Buren party now doing? The standing Army has actually been doubled within the last two years.

Who came into power ferreting out defaulters! and who, after a long search, found poor Tobias Watkins, a solitary defaulter under Adams' administration, and had him incarcerated in prison for more than three years? The Jackson party!

And does the Van Buren party maintain this patrotic vigilance? Look at the long list of public defaulters—count the wagon loads of money stolen—and then point your finger to a single defaulter that has been punished.

This is but a small portion of the catalogue of old Jackson doctrines and positions, kicked to the dogs by Van Buren; and yet he claims to be the legitimate representative of the principles upon which in 1829, we were all Jackson men; —and his office holders (who give a part of their salaries to support elections) and his editors (who usually write for leaders who own them) have the effrontery to call Tennesseans "*federalists*," who are so fortunate as to remember, and so independent as to adhere to, their old cardinal doctrines of Republicanism.

A Precious Confession.—The Globe makes a confession to be remembered. In an article admitting that the defalcations of the officers of the government have produced great effect upon public opinion throughout Virginia, that journal has this remarkable sentence.

"*Were it not for frauds and peculations, the Whig party would at this moment be wholly disbanded.*"

A good reason truly why the Whig party should *not* be disbanded! To prevent "frauds and peculations" by a corrupt administration, the Whigs will struggle manfully until they have driven the plunderers from power. And nobly will they be sustained in this patriotic undertaking by the honest yeomanry of the country! What a sad confession the Globe has made! We have always charged it upon the Loco Focos that their only object in maintaining their ascendancy was to rob the people, and now the Globe confirms it. "*Were it not for frauds and peculations,*" says the Globe, there would be no opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and what then? Aye—what if no opposition to Mr. Van Buren?

"Tell not the deeds in Gath,
Publish them not in Askelon."

Newbern Spectator.

A terrible hurricane, accompained with rain, thunder and lightning, passed over Maumee city, (Ohio.) on Thusday, the 23d of May, which, though it did not continue more than five or six minutes, was one of the most furious that ever visited that place. The Hotel building, a spacious brick edifice, five stories high, was thrown down. A clerk, who was in one of the lower stories of the building, escaped miraculously, the second story floor having sustained the weight of rubbish which fell upon it. The children, who had taken refuge in front of the building, were curished to death. Many other buildings were struck, chimneys blown, barns and sheds unroofed, and large quantities of property lying exposed to the wind scattered and destroyed. In the fields the fences were blown down, and in the forest the desolation is frightful.

Lynchers Punished.—In Yazoo, Miss. some time ago, a Mr. Harris, for some real or supposed offence, was severely lynched by W. Dunn, C. W. Bain, and others. He prosecuted those two individuals for the outrage, and the case was tried at the late session of the Circuit Court of Yazoo county. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $20,000.

A Rev. Mr. Hogan, of the Methodist persuasion, was murdered on Pineleg Creek, Cass county, Geo., on the night of 9th ultimo, at his own house, by his miller, named Western Jenks.

An Ancient American City.—The oldest town in the United States, it is said is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 20.

Political Consistency.—It is amusing to observe with what complacency the Standard, and other Van Buren prints, assume to themselves and their party the exclusive right and title to the names of Democrats and Republicans, and their readiness to blast as Federalists and Aristocrats all who are not willing to sustain the ruinous measures and overlook the corruptions of the present administration. To hear them prate, it would seem that they only were the supporters of the Federal constitution, and the principles upon which it is founded, and that the Whigs were endeavoring to overturn the government, and to erect a monarchy upon its ruins. Notwithstanding all their high claims, these exclusive "Democrats" have never attempted an exposition of their creed; and when we attempt to trace their varying acts and professions, it might even be doubted whether they had any, except it be a blind adherence to the leaders of their party. The many discrepancies between the *professions* of the party which brought Gen. Jackson into power, and the *acts* of the same party for the few past years, might throw some light upon the matter; but these we do not intend now to enlarge upon. We would simply draw the attention of the reader to the extract in a preceding column, from a series of remarks in the Nashville Banner. It very forcibly illustrates the varying policy of the party in relation to Banks, and will go far towards showing the hollowness of all their professions.

Since the above was in type, our attention has been directed to an article from the Columbia Observer, referring to some of the "old land-marks," which will also be found in a preceding column. Reminiscences upon these matters cannot fail to be useful. Now that old names have lost their signification, it becomes necessary to refer to the acts of parties to ascertain their principles. Names are of very little worth without a corresponding practice. So long as men follow the lead of partizans, without stopping to inquire into their acts, so long will glaring inconsistencies continue to manifest themselves.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig, for the last few weeks, has come to us much enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. From being one of the smallest, it is now one of the largest papers published in the state. Sound in principle, and spirited in its manner, we hope its new form may be an earnest of its usefulness and its prosperity.

The publication of the Milton Spectator has been resumed, under the management of Mr. Charles Jefferds. In his address to the public the editor makes a fair profession of liberality and justice; but whether he will have the independence to pursue a course which has been so signally rebuked in his predecessor, remains to be seen. To judge from recent circumstances, the people of Caswell have forgotten to be liberal, and prefer the triumphs of party to the calls of justice; else they would not, by dozens, have sent in orders for the discontinuance of their paper, merely because Mr. Clay's able and unanswerable speech had appeared in it—a speech which, more than any thing else which has yet been published, went to sustain the institutions of the South, and to allay the fanatic spirit of abolition in the North; and which speech the calls of justice required should be placed before the people, that Mr. Clay's true position in this important particular, in which he has been grossly misrepresented, might be understood by them. With such an example before him, it would require more than ordinary strength of mind in an editor to pursue a liberal and enlightened course; and hence we are in no degree surprised to find it announced in conclusion, that the Milton Spectator is again to be devoted "to the cause of Democracy," and "to the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

The Constitution which was framed by the Convention recently assembled in Florida, preparatory to the admission of that territory into the Union as a state, has been *rejected* by the people, by a majority of about 300 votes.

The Slaves Wrecked on the Bahama Islands.—A letter, evidently from an authentic source in Washington, is published in the last Richmond Enquirer, in which it is stated, that Mr. Stevenson, our Minister in London, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the British Government, by which it is stipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecked some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Island, shall be paid to the claimants. The letter says, "this, if true, (and there is no reason to doubt it) is not only important, as regards the individual claimants, but equally so in a *national* point of view, as it establishes a great and important *principle*. * * * The arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claimants, as it secures to them the full value of their property, with interest. The arrangement secures to the claimants nearly $500 *a piece* for their slaves, including men, women and children—more than was ever allowed on any former occasion by the British Government."

The following paragraph exhibits some of the workings of the financial system of the country, when operating without the assistance of "the Monster."

In Memphis, Alabama money is from 4 to 8 per cent. discount, and Mississippi from 5 to 60. In Nashville, Alabama is from 1 to 7, and Mississippi from 8 to 40. In Louisville, Tennessee is 5, Alabama 10, and Mississippi from 10 to 40. In New Orleans, Tennessee is from 3 to 5, Alabama from 4 to 10, and Mississippi from 4 to 75.

Georgia.—The Convention called for the purpose of equalizing and lessening the representation, adjourned last week, after a session of eleven days. They have reduced the Legislature to 183 members, being 118 less than at present. The acts of the Convention are to be submitted to the vote of the people, for approval or rejection. Nearly all the papers in the State seem to be dissatisfied with them.

The property of Swartwout was sold on the 5th inst. for the benefit of the United States. This property is mostly in lots in the city of New York. It was bid off by a deputy United States marshal, at about $12,000—said to be not much more than the cost of selling.

Extract of a letter from Hartford, Connecticut, June 8th, to the Editor of the Madisonian.

"Our Legislature adjourned on Friday last, after a very quiet session of five weeks.

"During the session, the Whig members in caucus assembled, nominated Mr. Clay as their candidate for the Presidency. Their proceedings, however, have not been published. The Conservatives of Connecticut are not Clay men, and the Whigs generally are. The former will not rally for Mr. Clay, until the alternative is closely pressed upon them, of taking him or Van Buren. ☞ When that day comes, I think there can be no doubt about the decision we shall make. All of our friends, I believe, hold to the principle of supporting almost 'any body in preference to Van Buren.'"

Thaddeus Betts (Whig) has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut, to succeed Mr. Niles, for the term of six years beginning on the fourth of March last—Gen. Kimberly having declined on account of ill health.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York June 10.

Our banks pull and haul, the one upon the other, without concert of action, even in Wall street; and if disunion exists there, where the banks are within a hundred yards of each other, what of discord there must be in the 26 States, where banks are parted by hundreds of miles! There continue to be disorder in the currency, spasmodic contractions, derangement of exchanges, trouble and uncertainty as to the state of the money market. The city abounds with unavailable Southwestern money. No one can calculate what it will cost him to collect what he sells far from home. All interests intensely feel the want of that for the currency, which is so essential to the Government of the country—a head; a power with the capacity of co-operating action—what George Washington and James Madison *approved* as Presidents of these United States.

The political prisoners now in Quebec, some 70 or 80, it is said in the Courier, are to be sent to New South Wales.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, June 2.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

We copy this morning from the Globe, Gen. Macomb's official despatch, announcing the conclusion of peace with the Indians of Florida. At the close of this communication, the General announces "that he did not think it *politic*, at this time, to say any thing about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them."

It is undoubtedly a good thing that the Florida war is ended, and, we trust, it is ended forever and a day; but we presume no one will deny the Government has abandoned the object for which it went to war, or, what is the same thing, has made peace without insisting upon the condition which induced upon the Red Men to take the field. With all allowances for the intrinsic difficulty of conducting a war with the Indians in the inhospitable territory of Florida, it is impossible for any candid man to do otherwise than admit that our army has been most shamefully and disgracefully unsuccessful, and that the Indians have achieved all the triumph they ever sought, and have gained all they claimed. The war has cost, certainly, upwards of twenty millions of dollars, and peace has been made without the accomplishment of a single design which urged the government to undertake it. The Indians have been asked if they would consent to make peace and remove. "No," was their heroic answer. "If you withdraw your troops and let us alone, we will not go beyond our own territory; but, if you insist upon our removal, we will fight as long as our ammunition lasts, and then take to the bow and arrow." The Government, thwarted and beaten, has taken them at their word, has agreed upon their territory, and left them in undisturbed possession. That this peace will be a lasting one is more than can be hoped for. The Indians cannot live, in their morasses and swamps, without plunder. They have exhausted the small stock of provisions which they had, and, in war or in peace, must live by depredating upon their white neighbors. The moment the U. States troops are withdrawn, their work of plunder and murder will re-commence, and when they have recovered their strength and fresh courage for fight, they will be found again bursting upon the settlements and desolating, far and wide, the fairest regions of Florida. Such are the blessings that flow from the mal administration of a weak and imbecile executive.

On the subject of the Florida war, the the Leesburg Genius of Liberty says—

"We are not amongst those who are disposed to censure the Administration for impossibilities. It was said of the Falkland Islands, in the contest between England and Spain, that they were defended not by 'walls, which by cannon might be battered down, but by storms of the land and vapors of the deep, by flames of calenture and blasts of pestilence.' The remark is nearly literally true as it regards Florida. If consummate bravery and skill, and incessant fatigue, could have insured victory, we should not have seen several gallant armies swept away—but what are all the fine qualities of an accomplished soldier when opposed to the enemy scattered, like so many partridges, in morasses covered with high grass, and inaccessible but to the accustomed foot of the wary savage?

The heat of the summer months and the deadly miasma of a rich and undrained soil, rendering the occupation of the country fatal to more northern constitutions, and the utter impossibility of driving the Indian from his fastnesses, have always presented obstacles which military enterprise could not overcome."

The people in Florida, as might be supposed are very much opposed to the late treaty made by General Macomb. Meetings have been held protesting against its ratification. At a meeting of the citizens of Tallahassee and its vicinity, resolutions were unanimously passed, protesting against it—among which was one requesting the Governor to issue his Proclamation, to assemble the Legislative Council on the first Monday in November next, in order to "send on a Committee, with their remonstrance and protest against the ratification of any treaty that may be made, to locate the Indians in Florida, and that such Committee unite with the Delegate in Congress, in opposing such treaty." *Georgia Journal.*

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

We are indebted to Captain Pederson, of the brig Patsy Blount, from Belize, for a file of the Belize Advertiser to the 4th of May, inclusive.

The paper of that date contains late advices from Central America, which represent the condition of that unhappy country as wretched in the extreme—torn by contending factions, amid whose disputes there is security for neither life nor property.

The states of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras, have broken loose from the confederation, and declared themselves free and independent—and again united themselves for resistance to the federal government.

Morazan, the president, and Carrera, the leader of the reformers, as they call themselves, have been publishing manifestatoes against each other, each accusing his rival of tyranny and treason.—The latter, however, appears to have proved the stronger, for we find a proclamation signed by him, and dated at the city of Guatemala, which he entered, it seems, without opposition, early in April, and, to use his own expression, "re-established the legitimate government."

Thus it appears that Central America has been thoroughly revolutionized.

According to orders from England, a British ship of war had visited the islands of Ruatan and Bonaca, and taken down the flag of the Central American republic, substituting for it the British ensign—those islands being claimed as the rightful possession of Great Britain.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

Letters from Guayaquil of the 10th April, received via Jamaica, state that Santa Cruz, accompanied by a few of his favorite officers, had arrived at that place from Islay, with a view of taking up his residence in the vicinity of Guayaquil. It appears that the Bolivians, on the receipt of the news of his defeat at Yungay, revolted and dispossessed him of his authority as President of the Republic.

The last advices from Peru state that the Chilian troops under General Bulnes, and the Peruvians under General Lafuente, entered Lima without opposition, and that the castles of Callao, a few days afterwards, surrendered to the authority of the new President, Gamarra. The affairs of Peru, Chili and Bolivia, were to be settled by a general Congress, which was expected to assemble in Lima.

From the National Gazette.

THE CHARTISTS.

The Chartists are a new political party in Great Britain, the power and objects of which are but little understood beyond the kingdom. We must not look to the Whig and Tory prints for any fair representation on this subject. Even in the foreign correspondence of several leading American journals, which we have read, there is a very partial view taken of the measures and strength of this mass of adversaries to the present system. It is a matter in which all our intelligent readers should be interested; it is already one of solemn importance to the British Government, and is fraught with consequences of the utmost moment to the people of the realm.

The name "Chartists" is adopted by the party, as the advocates of a new Charter or Bill of Rights, which it is their purpose to have passed as a fundamental law. The charter we have procured. The preamble is in these words:

"Whereas, to insure, in as far as it is possible by human forethought and wisdom, the just government of the people, it is necessary to subject those who have the power of making the laws, to a wholesome and strict responsibility to those whose duty it is to obey them when made:

And whereas, this responsibility is best enforced through the instrumentality of a body which emanates directly from, and is itself immediately subject to the whole people, and which completely represents their feelings and interests:

And whereas, the Commons House of Parliament now exercises, in the name and on the supposed behalf of the people, the power of making the laws, it ought to fulfil with wisdom and with honesty the great duties imposed on it, to be made the faithful and accurate representation of the people's wishes, feelings and interests:

"Be it therefore enacted, &c. &c."

The provisions of the Act are then recited at length, the essence of which is UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, with certain conditions. The mode of conducting elections, the duration of Parliament, etc. are also set forth in full. To further the adoption of their views the Chartists have had this instrument circulated with a petition to the House of Commons for signatures, and the number of names already signed amounts to upwards of a million and a half. A national convention of delegates from this body met in London in March last, and the speeches of members may be viewed as the expression of the opinions of their political friends.

The meetings of this assembly, held, almost nightly for several successive weeks, were attended by immense crowds of citizens, well dressed, respectable in their appearance, and orderly in their attention to the proceedings. Among the speakers there was no difference of sentiment as to the evils of the existing system of representation, or of determination to urge the passage of the Charter; although the expediency of using immediate force in case of its rejection by the House of Commons, which was fully anticipated, caused a division among them, and a final secession of several members. During the sittings of the Convention, the addresses to the people were characterized by great oratorical ability. Among the more ardent, no terms of reproach against the government and the aristocracy were too fervid and comprehensive, and no menaces too daring for open avowal.—"Twelve thousand signatures," said one speaker, "have been appended to the petition in my district, and for every signature there is a pike, and for every pike a stout arm when the hour for action shall arrive." "We have now made," said another, "our marks with a quill pen and in black ink;—when we next make them, if this petition be rejected, it shall be with a steel pen and in red ink."—Such sentences as these were received with a tempest of applause, and whether the hearers would have acted or not, it is certain that their feelings were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement.

Under the operation of the reform bill, so called, the great majority of the subjects of the British crown, find their condition very little better than under the rotten borough system. We forget the subject of debate, but it was recently said in the House of Commons, by a tory member, in his place—"This House, I contend, is not and never was, a representation of the people of England. The English constitution knows in fact, no such branch of government as a popular representation. The House of Commons, like either the King or the House of Lords, is but one of the Three Estates." This sentiment was repeated by another member of the same party. Mr. O'Connell remarked in substance, "that the assertion was literally correct." In an aggregate population of about thirty millions in Great Britain, there are less than eight hundred thousand men who are entitled to vote; and of this number it is estimated that at least two hundred thousand for various reasons may not exercise the privilege: so that only one fifth of the people have even a nominal representation in a single branch of the government.

In this state of things, without a voice in making their own laws, saddled with a national debt verging on a thousand millions sterling, bled by an army of nearly a hundred thousand men within their own borders, and ridden by a church establishment costing more than the Evangelism of all Christendom, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the intelligent and industrious classes of the British Islands should demand a change in their political institutions, a radical change, and arm themselves to exact it, in the event of refusal.

It is well known that the Charter does not embrace the ulterior vews of its advocates. It is the mere corner stone of a new government fabric, of a temple for the equal rights and privileges of all the people. With satisfactory means of information, however, we do not anticipate any violent measures, at an early period. Still no philosophical observer can for a moment suppose that the cause of the Chartists will retrograde. Among them are great and daring spirits, men who can at once excite and direct popular enthusiasm, and who have given full proofs, as well of their physical courage as of their mental power. To avert the calamities of a bloody revolution which every humane and judicious observer, both abroad and in England, would anticipate with horror, we believe to be the sincere desire of the Chartist leaders, notwithstanding the menacing language uttered by a few of their number. It is the opinion of many reflecting men of all parties, that the popular feelings now excited must continue to extend, and the propositions for thorough reform be adopted by acquiescence in the wishes of a majority too powerful to be successfully resisted.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 13th inst. Andrew M'Cauley, jr. esq. in the 61st year of his age. He lived and died respected by all who knew him. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.	
20 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	Last 4	6 21 morn
21 Friday,	4 47	7 13	New 11	9 28 morn
22 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	First 18	4 44 morn
23 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	Full 26	6 43 morn
24 Monday,	4 47	7 13		
25 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13		
26 Wednesday	4 47	7 13		

UNION HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Mary A. Palmer & Son respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

☞ Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

☞ The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

Important to Wheat Growers.

The subscriber owns the right of making and vending Samuel S. Allen's *Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machine*, in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Person, and Orange, in North Carolina, and Pittsylvania, in Virginia, and is now prepared to furnish them of superior quality, with the addition of com position boxes to the shafts. Price $175.

Upwards of a dozen of these machines were put in operation by him the past year, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and as an additional evidence of their superiority, it can be shown that this machine received the first premium for three successive years, at the fair of the American Institute in New York.

Orders addressed to him, Milton, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

C. H. RICHMOND.

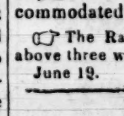
Milton June 8. 73-4w

A. J. DAVIE will sail for England in July, and will purchase BLOOD STOCK for any one wishing to improve their Horses, Cattle or Sheep.

Letters addressed to him at Hillsborough, N. C. will be attended to.

June 19. 75—

Stray.

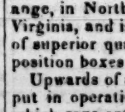


Taken up by Mebane Jackson, living five miles east from Hillsborough, on Eno, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 8th instant, a brown MARE, two hind feet white, sway back; four feet eight inches high, about twenty years old. Valued at $12 50.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 19. 75—

Stray.



Taken up by Henry Tickel, living near the Shallow Ford, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, a HEIFER, two or three years old, of a yellowish colour, with a white spot on its forehead, a smooth crop off its right ear. Valued at four dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 19. 75—

FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

The Fall Session of Ms. & Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on the first Monday in August.

English Studies,	$17 50
Music,	25 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	15 00

Those desiring more information, are referred to the following gentlemen, most of whom have children or wards at this school.

Hon. F. Nash,
Dr. James Webb,
J. W. Norwood, esq. } Hillsborough.
W. Cain, sen. esq.
Judge Mangum, Orange.
Rev. D. Lacy, Raleigh.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln.

☞ Raleigh Register and Star will insert four times each.

June 15. 75—

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this institution, take pleasure in announcing to Parents and Guardians that the exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the 18th July next. The well known qualifications of those engaged in conducting it, the great advantages of its location in point of health, and the eminent morality of the community in which it is situated, conspire to give this Academy high claims on the confidence of the public. The studies of the classes are as follows:

Of the 1st Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 2nd Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

Of the 3d Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Of the 4th Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French Language,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

J. S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert four times.

June 19. 75—4w

Hillsborough Academy.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Dep. } W. J. Bingham.
Tuition 15$ in advance } J. A. Bingham.
A. H. Ray.

English Dep. } A. H. Ray.
Tuition 15$ in advance. } S. W. Hughes.

*** The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Weekly Chronicle, and Western Carolinian will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

June 19. 75—3w

Stray.



Taken up by Jesse McFarlane, living fourteen or fifteen miles south east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 17th instant, a sorrel MARE, with a blaze in her face, white spots on each side of her shoulders, her fore top cut off, shod all round, five feet one inch high, fifteen or sixteen years old. Valued at $17 50.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 19. 75—

The Semi-Weekly Whig.

The first number of the Semi-Weekly edition of The New York Whig is herewith submitted to the public. It will be regularly published henceforth every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, on a sheet of the size of the Daily Whig and half the size of the Weekly, and forwarded by the earliest mails to their patrons. It will contain all the matter of the Daily Whig except the advertisements, and be afforded at the low price of Three Dollars per annum in advance. It is believed that this is the cheapest Semi-Weekly paper in the country.

The character of the New York Whig—Daily and Weekly—is now widely known. It has been published about sixteen months, and in that brief period has acquired an extensive circulation, and we trust, a fair standing among its cotemporaries. It aims to present in a medium sheet an amount of reading matter fully equal to the average of the Great Dailies of New York and our other Commercial cities. Its contents will comprise Literature, Politics and General Intelligence, in about equal proportions. In the Literary Department, no great pretensions are made to originality, but the best repositories of Foreign and American Literature are open to its conductors, and they endeavor to select therefrom a varied and interesting banquet. In General Intelligence, we hope to be neither behind nor inferior to our immediate cotemporaries. In Politics, our journal will be all that its name purports—fearlessly, zealously, and we trust, efficiently, Whig. Experienced pens are enlisted in its service, and we trust that it will render good service to the country in the advocacy of sound principles and good measures, and the fearless exposure of the iniquities, corruptions and ruinous tendencies of Loco Focoism.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by J. GREGG WILSON & CO.,
162 *Nassau Street.*

New York, May 9. 75—



MIDNIGHT MUSIC.

BY MRS L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The Rev. Mr. George Herbert, in one of his walks to Salisbury, to join a musical society, saw a poor man with a poorer horse, that had fallen under his load. Putting off his canonical coat, he helped him to unload, and afterwards to load his horse. The poor man blessed him for it, and he blessed the poor man. And so like was he to the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to refresh himself and his horse, at the same time admonishing him, that "if he loved himself, he should be merciful to his beast."

"So leaving the poor man, and coming unto his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, who used always to be so trim and clean, should come into that company so soiled and discomposed; but he told them the reason, and one of them said to him, "he had disparaged himself by so mean an employment;" his answer was, that "the thought of what he had done would prove *music to him at midnight*, and that the omission of it would have made discord in his conscience, whenever he should pass by that place." "For if," said he, "I am bound to *pray* for all who are in distress, I am surely bound, as far as it is in my power, to *practice* what I pray for. And though I do not wish for the occasion every day, yet let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life, without comforting a sad soul, or showing mercy; and I bless God for this opportunity. So now, let us tune our instruments.'"

What maketh music, when the bird
Doth hush its merry lay,
And the sweet spirit of the flowers
Hath sigh'd itself away?
What maketh music, when the frost
Doth chain the murmuring rill,
And every song that summer woke,
In winter's trance is still?

What maketh music, when the winds
To hoarse encounter rise,
When Ocean strikes his thunder gong,
And the rent cloud replies?
When no adventurous planet dares
The midnight arch to deck,
And in its startling dream the babe
Doth clasp its mother's neck?

But when the fiercer storms of life
Do o'er the pilgrim sweep,
And earthquake voices claim the hopes
He treasured long and deep;
When loud the threatening passions roar,
Like lions in their den,
All vengeful tempests lash the shore,—
What maketh music then?

Indeed to humble Virtue born,
Which nursing memory taught
To scorn the boastful world's applause,
And love the lowly thought;—
This builds a cell within the heart,
And tuning high its heaven-strung harp,
Doth make sweet music there.

A TRAGEMAN TURNED PREACHER.

The Louisville Theatre was lately crowded to excess to witness Charles B. Parsons' celebated performance of Othello, when the manager came forward and announced that there could be no performance that evening, in consequence of the surprising conversion of Mr. Parsons under Mr. Moffit's preaching. The audience was very indignant, and quite a number of young people run into Mr. Moffit's meeting house and commenced crying "Othello!" "Othello!" so loud that Mr. Moffit stopped his sermon. Immediately Mr. Parsons walked into the broad aisle and pronounced in the most emphatic manner, "Othello's occupation's gone!" and then proceeded to say that "a change had come over the spirit of his dream:" he had "fretted his brief hour upon the stage" of Thespis, and henceforth should "perform in the House of Prayer and Temple of Zion; he had left the "sock and buskin" for the sword and the helmet of righteousness, and that instead of fighting Shakespear's mimic battles, he should hereafter fight under the Cross of Jesus Christ; and, finally, exhorted his old comrades to remain with him and leave the Theatre to become the abode of bats. The paper says it was Charley's best performance, and that his thrilling eloquence will win him twenty fold laurels in holy orders when compared with the stage.

Chicago Dem.

Marriage.—No vulgar maxim has proved more detrimental to female happiness than *that a reformed rake makes the best of husbands*,—in almost every instance the direct contrary has happened. For, in the first place, if the maxim were true, it is far from certain that matrimony will produce a reform. The vanity of an enamored female may flatter her that her amiable qualities will effect a reformation; but experience tells us that the reformation must go deeper than that which is only the momentary effect of an impetuous passion; it must extend to the moral principle; to the whole mode of thinking. A RAKE is but another term for a sensualist, which in itself implies the quality selfish; he has been accustomed to sacrifice the best interests of others to his personal gratifications, and there are more ways than one of trifling with the happiness of a fellow creature. Further, the libertine has acquired a despicable opinion of the sex; and we know that matrimonial tyranny usually originates from a contemptible opinion of the female sex. Lastly, in marrying a rake there are many chances to one that a woman marries a drunkard or a gamester; and these are perhaps the only vices which are never to be reformed. We might add, that without some notion of religion, morality has but an uncertain basis; and what rake would be thought to entertain any respect for religion.

Because there are some religious hypocrites, many men are weak enough to consider all religion a fable. They might with the same propriety consider the whole human race thieves, because a few are confined to the penitentiary. It was a golden query of Dr. Franklin, in answer to one of the important letters of Tom Paine that "if men were so wicked with religion, what would they be without it."

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1838, to wit:

On Monday the 1st of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 2d, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 3d, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 4th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 5th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 6th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 8th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 9th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 10th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 11th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 12th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 13th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 15th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 16th, at Alves Nichol's.
Wednesday the 17th, at Mrs. McKee's.
Thursday the 18th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 19th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 20th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 22d, at Zachariah Trice's Store (Dillard's.)
Tuesday the 23d, at Z. Herndon's old Store.
Wednesday the 24th, at W. Trice's store.
Thursday the 25th, at Chapel Hill
Friday the 26th, at William H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1839, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*
June 12 74—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

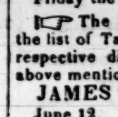
She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

☞ Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week. Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73—

Strays.



STRAYED from the subscribers in March last, a large bright sorrel MARE, short mane and small neck, seven years old; two MULES, two years old; a HORSE and FILLEY, the horse black and the filley bay, of common size. Any information of said animals will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation given to any person that will take them up and give us information, or deliver them at our store, Moringsville Post Office, Orange county, N. C.,

M. & E. SEARS.
June 3. 73—

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an accademical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
April 16. 65—

Commission & Forwarding Business.

THE subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

M'GARY & M'TAGGART.
Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 72—6m

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to *cut out* ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliments* of truth, which will be *fitted* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

Bethesda Female School,

AT REV. J. H. PICKARD'S.

THE exercises of this institution will re commence on the first Monday of July next, under the control and management of the subscriber, as heretofore, assisted by a Lady, whose superior qualifications as an instructress of youth, in the various departments of female education, are too extensively known in this part of the country to require any thing further to be said on the subject.

The course of instruction pursued in this school is thorough and exact, designed to perfect the pupils in the various branches of their studies.

Board may be had in the family of the subscriber.

The services of Mr. J. A. E. WINKLER, Professor of Music, late from Germany and graduated at the so celebrated University of Nuremberg, have been engaged to give instruction on the Piano and Guitar.

J. H. PICKARD.
May 29 72—3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE CASKET, AND Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. S. C. Atkinson the well known Monthly Magazine entitled the Casket, have determined in some respects to alter the character of the periodical. It has for a long time been subject of complaint that the articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post were regularly transferred to the pages of the Casket, and consequently that the readers of the one lost all interest in the other. To obviate this difficulty, and to render the Magazine in all respects what its extensive circulation demands, the subscribers have at some pains and much expense, secured regular contributors to the work, and consequently hereafter the Casket will stand upon its own basis, and they have determined that no exertions shall be wanting to make it the most desirable Magazine in the country.

The aim of the Editors will be to produce a publication which shall at once be valuable in matter, and choice in taste and style; and they flatter themselves, from the known talents of their contributors, that they will be able to present as many good original articles to their readers as any publication of the day. They shall not, however, hesitate from time to time, to publish articles from English authors, and translations from the best German and French authors, provided the pieces have never before appeared in print in this country. Essays on important subjects will likewise be inserted, and criticism on the literature of America and the age. A review department will accompany the Magazine, in which a large and liberal spirit of criticism will always be maintained. For the defence of American literature the editors will always be ready, and for the maintenance of a correct taste they will, if possible, be still more watchful.

Each number will contain an engraving from a Splendid Steel Plate, procured at a great cost, and illustrating an accompanying tale. An approved piece of Music, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar will appear in every number.

The May number, which was the first issued by the new proprietors, having met with so flattering a reception, the subscribers have the more pleasure in informing the readers that the June number will be in every respect superior to the last, containing a Splendid Steel Engraving of the Surf at Madras, with an accompanying sketch of thrilling interest.

The July number will be the commencement of a new volume, when a new type, and finer paper, and a better page will be adopted.

The Casket contains three sheets, and is therefore, at two dollars and fifty cents a year, the cheapest Magazine in America. In consequence of this low price, however, no subscription will be received unless paid in advance. This rule is absolutely necessary, and cannot be departed from.

The present subscribers who have paid in advance will be served as usual, and those who are now in arrears, or do not remit prior to the end of the present volume, will be necessarily discontinued. The Casket will be printed and issued as usual, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, where all orders post paid, will be attended to. Communications must be addressed to the editors at the same place.

☞ Editors who may see this advertisement, are requested to give it as many insertions as may be convenient, and forward a copy (marked with ink.) to the office, and directed, (which will save postage,) to the "Post," which courtesy will be promptly acknowledged by an exchange.

TERMS.—$2 50 per annum. To clubs, five copies yearly for ten dollars, invariably in advance.

G. R. GRAHAM & Co.

P. S. Postmasters and others who have heretofore acted as agents for the Casket, will please continue to act in that capacity for the new proprietors.

Philadelphia, May, 1839. 73—

To the Fashionable World.

The Latest Fashions JUST RECEIVED.

MR. ALVIN CARMICHAEL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, from whence he has furnished himself with the Latest Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS; and is prepared to have work executed accordingly, having first rate Northern Workmen.

The faithfulness with which he has heretofore endeavored to have executed with taste and despatch the work put into his hands, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that no pains will be spared to please those who may now favor him with their custom.

☞ Persons from a distance who may order work, may expect it to be done with the same promptness as if individually present.

All orders will be faithfully executed.

May 9. 68—

To the Public.

THE subscriber expects to have in full operation, by the first of June, TWO WOOL CARDING MACHINES, at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillsborough; where Carding will be done in the best style, if the wool is brought early.

Cash will be given for Wool. A constant supply of Rolls for sale.

Also the highest price given for good Wheat. A constant supply of good Flour for sale.

And furthermore, he would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the SCHOOL located near his house, wherein the most useful and refined branches of an English education are taught. Board, washing and tuition, thirty six dollars per session of five months.

The first session of the school will terminate on the 14th June, and the second session will commence on Monday the 8th of July.

THO. W. HOLDEN.
May 21. 71—

☞ The Star and Standard will publish the above three weeks.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.



THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*
May 2. 68—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the *Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.*

GAB. B. LEA. *Agent.*
Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8. 64—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 61—tf

NEW GOODS.

☞ Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.



THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
April 1. 63—

Stray.



STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Stony Creek, Orange county, a Sorrel FILLEY, three years old, with a small blaze in the face, mane mostly on the left side, tail shorn with a knife, one hind foot white, four feet nine or ten inches high. Any information concerning said filley will be thankfully received. The filley left about the first of April.

GEORGE DICKEY.
May 8. 69—tf

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managent of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.
December 22. 51—

House and Lot *For Sale---in Hillsborough.*



THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpoes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.
December 4. 48—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th ultimo, a boy by the name of WILLIAM HORTEN, bound to me by indenture from himself and father, to learn the house carpenter's and mill wright trades. Said Horton is in his sixteenth year. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

JAMES P. BROWN.
May 28. 72—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Cambletts, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Bule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery and Stone Ware,
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets,
Cotton Yarn,
Castings and Scythe Blades,
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

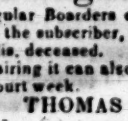
PARKER & NELSON.
April 18. 66—

Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, *comprises a General Assortment.*

PARKER & NELSON.
May 14. 70—

FARMER'S HOTEL.



Mr. Richison Nichols

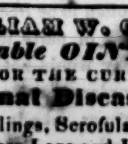
HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

ORANGE HOTEL. Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.
October 17. 41tf—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 15. 80—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.
April 5. 65—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,* FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

Mail Arrangement.

ALL letters intended to go by either of the stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M.*
April 26. 67—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.